

substitution of bureaucratic management for profit management. Bureaucratic management is required to comply with detailed rules and regulations, but has no standard of performance as does profit management. The citizen believes that bureaucratic management is wasteful, inefficient, slow and dominated by red tape; it kills ambition, destroys initiative and the incentive to do more than the minimum required. The unsolved problem is how to give it a standard of measurement by which it could be compared with conventional profit management. The vast number of enterprises in which the State is now involved, either as a manufacturer or distributor is summarized on page 77. It may give the reader pause.

Jewkes quotes Edmond Burke, "The people never give up their liberties but under some delusion." He discusses the fashions in economic thinking, fashions that spread like wildfire in certain communities and during certain decades. Unfortunately, this particular chapter was written in 1948, and is therefore of historic rather than other value. He observes "The obstacles encountered in establishing economic facts and in creating an understanding of economic cause and effect may well lead to a cynical, if not completely fatalistic, attitude."

Hayek discusses in considerable detail the illusion of Social Security. His chapter alone is worth the price of the book. Likewise, Lutz on Public Health, Lees on the economics of health services, and Campbell on voluntary health insurance in the United States.

The United States is almost the only large nation which does not have some form of governmental sickness service for the people at large. Yet, under its voluntary system, it has made greater progress in the application of medical and sanitary science than any other country. Physicians in teaching centers like San Francisco know the large number of foreign doctors who come to study our methods and our programs. But Mr. Cohen and his colleagues in Washington would undo this.

The excellent chapter by Orr is a reprint of his outstanding article in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* on the grave problems resulting from the medical profession's adoption of governmental medicine via the Veterans Administration program. This expands relentlessly despite the fact that at no time in our history has the average person had as great an ability to pay for his medical care as he has at the present time. Our death rate is declining steadily. But unfortunately our demands for the fountain of youth are climbing equally relentlessly.

In the final chapter, Lee comments on the curious paradox of contemporary philosophy that a man should spend what he earns for his pleasures rather than for what he needs. The funds are available for very comprehensive medical care if the public were disposed to spend them. Nevertheless, good medical care continues to be a personal, complicated and "unpredictably precarious service." It cannot be standardized or mass produced. No schedule of fees or catalogue of prices can ever measure its actual values.

More than two dozen authors make up the team which is responsible for this book. It is not light reading, but I believe it is informative for many Public Health workers, Social Service workers, and practicing physicians.

L. HENRY GARLAND, M.D.

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ERYTHROPOIESIS—Edited by Leon O. Jacobson, M.D., and Margot Doyle, Ph.D. Grune & Stratton, Inc., 381 Park Avenue South, New York 16, N. Y., 1962. 399 pages, \$6.75.

These are the Proceedings of a Conference on Erythropoietin and Regulation of Erythropoiesis held in San Francisco, January 21-23, 1962, sponsored by the Hematology Study Section of the United States Public Health Service

and the University of Chicago. Almost 100 investigators contributed to the 46 papers and discussion which have been carefully edited. The material is divided into ten sections, including erythropoietin assay methods, chemistry, sites of formation, metabolic fate, relation to anemia, polycythemia and renal abnormalities. The kinetics of erythropoiesis and cellular response to this erythropoietic stimulatory factor in the blood form additional sections. This material will be of interest to investigators in the field, as well as clinical hematologists, and should be available in medical libraries as the current reference source on this erythropoietic hormone. The promptness with which these Proceedings have appeared is commendable.

WILLIAM F. LUTTGENS, M.D.

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SURGERY OF THE CHEST—Edited by John H. Gibbon, Jr., M.D., Samuel D. Gross Professor of Surgery and Chairman of the Department of Surgery, The Jefferson Medical College. With the Collaboration of 35 Authorities. W. B. Saunders Company, West Washington Square, Philadelphia 5, Pa., 1962. 902 pages, \$27.00.

This attractively-bound volume is the most comprehensive work available on surgery of the chest. The 35 highly qualified contributing authors have succeeded in covering the various facets of surgery within the chest with thoroughness and enough technical detail to be helpful to the surgeon encountering such problems. Emphasis is also placed on the diagnostic tests and preoperative evaluation of surgical candidates. The text is amply supplemented with carefully selected and meaningful illustrative material.

In addition to the admirable coverage given the more conventional areas of thoracic surgery (i.e., pulmonary, esophageal, etc.), eight additional chapters deal with cardiac surgery, primarily open heart techniques. The physiology and problems of whole body perfusion, prosthetic heart valves, pace-makers, etc., are also discussed.

If any criticism were to be made of this volume, it would be that a few of the authors rely too heavily perhaps on their own experiences and opinions. In all other respects, this book is a valuable contribution to the surgical literature, and is recommended enthusiastically to all thoracic surgeons.

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TRAUMA TO NERVES IN LIMBS—James E. Bateman, M.D., F.R.C.S.(C); illustrated by Louise Gordon. W. B. Saunders Company, West Washington Square, Philadelphia 5, Pa., 1962. 453 pages, \$14.00.

During World War II interest in peripheral nerve injuries was reviewed, and first class monographs on the problem appeared in the English language. No one of these, however, was able to combine in a single volume the material that Dr. Bateman has brought together. The treatment is complete and readable.

The material is presented in a logical way and includes a discussion of the embryology and developmental defects of peripheral nerves; the anatomy of peripheral nerves, including the surgical anatomy; the important considerations of the physiology of nerve repair; pathology of nerve injury; a consideration of the mechanisms of nerve injury and their diagnosis; and the use of electrodiagnostic tests. Operative indications, the techniques of repair, the bridging of gaps, the use of grafts, and the special problems of individual nerves are given appropriate emphasis. Neural lesions that result from unusual mechanisms including tumors, radiation, and iatrogenic causes are treated. An excellent discussion of the relationship of neural injury to bone and vascular injury is presented.

Practical information on substitution and trick movements, the method of applying electrical stimulation and its value, the rehabilitatory approach, and the use of appro-

priate splints are well illustrated. All make this book a most useful reference work.

Each major chapter is made complete by including additional reference material. The index is quite satisfactory. One is hard pressed to find fault with this work although a few misprints and mildly ambiguous comments can be alluded to but these do not detract from the otherwise fine presentation. The illustrations are clear and well reproduced and useful to illustrate the points specified in the text.

I would consider this to be the best book available on the market today on injuries of the peripheral nerves and their treatment.

W. EUGENE STERN, M.D.

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PRACTICAL ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY—Third Edition—Henry J. L. Marriott, M.D., Director of Medical Education and Director of the Cardiology Center, Tampa General Hospital (Tampa, Florida); formerly Associate Professor of Medicine, University of Maryland; and Chief, Electrocardiograph Department, Mercy Hospital, Baltimore. The Williams and Wilkins Company, Baltimore 2, Md., 1962. 274 pages, \$5.50.

Practical Electrocardiography by Marriott, in its Third Edition, remains a simple, direct, and fundamental text emphasizing clinical application. The very brief explanation of vector forces is inadequate to give the beginner the vector concept of electrocardiographic interpretation.

The electrocardiographic illustrations are excellent. For the clinician who wishes to sharpen his interpretation of electrocardiograms by reading patterns, this is an excellent text. For the student who wishes to learn fundamental electrocardiography through a thorough understanding of vector gradients, the text is inadequate. This book presents no features which distinguish it from many other books on this subject.

GEORGE C. GRIFFITH, M.D.

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RADIOACTIVE ISOTOPES IN MEDICINE AND BIOLOGY—Basic Physics and Instrumentation—Second Edition—Edith H. Quimby, Sc.D., Professor Emeritus of Radiology, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York, and Sergei Feitelberg, M.D., Director, Andre Meyer Department of Physics, The Mount Sinai Hospital; Assistant Clinical Professor of Radiology (Physics), College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University. Lea & Febiger, Washington Square, Philadelphia 6, Pa., 1963. 343 pages, \$8.00.

Fission occurs in books as well as atoms. This work began, in its first edition, as a single volume on isotopes in medicine. One of the authors, Solomon Silver, has already published a separate volume on clinical applications, and now we have what is technically Volume I of the series, devoted to Basic Physics and Instrumentation.

First let me say that this is an excellent exposition of the subject in every way—well-written, thorough coverage, clear illustrations. Then let me add that fission has its dangers, in books as well as atoms. There will be a strong temptation, now that the "hard stuff" is segregated off, for clinicians to dip only into the volume on medical applications and leave the basic materials to physicists and those few physicians responsible for organizing and running isotope laboratories. This would be a mistake, for Drs. Quimby and Feitelberg have masterfully clarified topics of vital interest to all physicians, such as Radiation Hazards and Their Avoidance (including a few sane paragraphs on radioactive fallout), and Basic Measurements with Radiation Detectors.

Dozens of books are now in print dealing with radioactive isotopes in medicine. This one, and its companion volume, are among the very best.

JEROLD M. LOWENSTEIN, M.D.

A STUDY OF PSYCHOPHYSICAL METHODS FOR RELIEF OF CHILDBIRTH PAIN—C. Lee Buxton, M.D., Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Yale University School of Medicine. W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia, Pa., 1962. 116 pages, \$4.75.

To many an obstetrician, the term childbirth suggests a group of determined young women diligently performing ritualistic gymnastics under the direction of a zealous obstetrician and subsequently delivering in a rather primitive like fashion.

It is perhaps inevitable that Dr. Buxton, the successor to the chair of Herbert Thoms, one of America's pioneers in training programs for childbirth, should turn his attention to this matter. The view that Buxton presents in "A Study of Psychophysical Methods," is a balanced and rational survey of this subject which is too often approached on an emotional basis.

The author presents the results of a year long odyssey through some of the obstetrical clinics of Great Britain and the Continent, where childbirth preparation programs are in vogue. In successive chapters Buxton considers problems such as the nature of pain, the value of visual aids, the efficacy of exercises and relaxation, the contribution of the trained midwife, and the role of the husband. In the opinion of this reviewer this volume makes several contributions towards a proper understanding of childbirth preparation programs, by the profession.

Of most obvious value is the general survey of the programs used in various clinics. The reader learns that the techniques of Natural Childbirth, or Childbirth-without-fear, as pioneered by Read and Heardman in England, by Jacobson in New York, and by Goodrich and Thoms in New Haven, consist of a combination of group physical training in exercises, relaxation and psychological conditioning. The emphasis in these programs may vary from the psychological approach in the Latin countries to the increased emphasis on gymnastics in Scandinavia. The author also describes the Autogene training of the German clinics, which attempts to develop controlled relaxation. Distinguished from this is the Childbirth-without-pain (Psychoprophylaxis) approach of the Russian and French clinicians, in which conditioned reflexes are supposedly developed by Pavlovian techniques in an attempt to block painful sensations. Dr. Buxton admits that an objective investigation of these various programs is impossible. In his comparative study he only reports impressions of the techniques themselves, and he discloses no outstanding advantages or personal preference for any one method.

A second offering of this essay is its re-emphasis that prepared patients need not deliver without the benefit of analgesic or anesthetic agents.

The third, and probably the most pertinent contribution in this book is the concept that support should be given to the parturient during her labor. In a tone reminiscent of Thoms, the author points out that the obstetrician's interest in and understanding of the woman in labor is probably the most important part of the preparation program. In this age of dramatic progress in the scientific basis of medical practice, with new developments in analgesic and anesthetic medications and techniques, it is encouraging to see Dr. Buxton emphasize our need of comparable advances in the art of medicine. To the parturient in childbirth the obstetrician can give nothing of more value than his time, understanding and sympathy.

This well prepared monograph has a particularly useful bibliography of the original American and European references. It can be thoroughly recommended to all members of the profession "to whom the woman about to become a mother, entrusts her life."

LAWRENCE D. LONGO, M.D.